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BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1962.

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells

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OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1962.

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Tunbridge Wells :
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BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

(Constitution at 31st December, 1962).

THE MAYOR (Mr. Councillor D. SAVAGE, J.P.)

Mr. Councillor K. J. G. MORRISON (*Chairman*)

Councillor Miss C. COX

Mr. Councillor J. W. LAWRENCE

Councillor Miss E. LAKEMAN

Mr. Councillor I. E. ROBB

Mr. Councillor P. A. LANE

Mr. Councillor J. T. SPARE

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health; Principal Medical Officer to Kent County Council (Area No. 4); Medical Officer of Health, Cranbrook Rural District Council; Visiting Medical Officer Infectious Diseases Hospital:

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Official Address: Public Health Offices, Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

Telephone No: Tunbridge Wells 26121. Extension 72.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

K. W. WILLANS (*a, b, c, d and e*)

Public Health Inspectors:

D. A. BARMBY (*a and b*).

T. ELLISON (*a and b*).

R. G. HULL (*a and b*).

- (a) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute of Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Meat and Other Foods Inspection Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
- (e) Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Student Public Health Inspector:

E. W. KINGCOTT

Health Visitors:

*Mrs. G. ALSFORD (*commenced duties 2.7.62*)

*Miss M. L. PHILLIPS

*Miss M. BRERETON

*Miss D. M. SORRELL

*Mrs. F. COLBOURNE (*transferred 2.7.62*)

*Miss W. M. WEST

Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital:

†Miss M. MEECHAN, S.R.N., R.F.N.

CLERICAL STAFF:

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. D. E. TEBBITT.

Second Clerk:

Miss E. M. GUEST (*appointed* 1.1.62)

Public Health Inspector's Clerk:

Miss G. M. MOORE.

Rodent Operator:

E. SMITHERMAN.

Public Analyst:

H. E. MONK, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.Inst.S.P.A., A.M.Inst.W.E.

Deputy Public Analyst:

R. C. SPALDING, M.A., F.R.I.C.

*County Staff employed locally

†Under Control of Regional Hospital Board.

INDEX

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	7
VITAL STATISTICS	10
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	15
TUBERCULOSIS	16
DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION, VACCINATION, ETC. ...	18
NURSING HOMES	20
LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY K.C.C. ...	20
SERVICES PROVIDED BY REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD ...	22
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	22
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ...	24
METEOROLOGY	45

BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show that the population as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1962 was 40,340; this is a slight increase over the 1961 Census figure which was 39,869 and is the first time in the history of the Borough that the population has exceeded forty thousand.

The total number of registered births was 585 (295 males and 290 females). The adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population was 15.8, the crude birth rate being 14.5; the rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

The number of deaths registered was 684 (262 males and 422 females). The crude death rate per 1,000 population was 17.0 the Standardised death rate being 10.7, whereas that for England and Wales was 11.9.

The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 20.5 compared with 21.6 for England and Wales. The neo-natal death rate (the number of deaths of infants under four weeks) was 15.4, the corresponding death rate for England and Wales being 15.1.

Deaths from all forms of Cancer numbered 118, of which 24 were from cancer of the lung, five less than in 1961. During the year the Royal College of Physicians published its Report on Smoking and Health. This Report emphasised the very close connection between tobacco smoking and the causation of this disease. The national figures show that

there is a steady increase annually in the number of persons dying from this form of cancer, and young people in particular, are advised of the risk entailed in heavy smoking, especially of cigarettes.

The incidence of infectious disease was very low during 1962, the number of notifications received being ninety-six; of this number Measles accounted for 50. It is satisfactory to record that no cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but I would stress that immunisation against Diphtheria must be continued if the present control of this disease is to be maintained.

No cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified during the year in which vaccination by oral vaccine against this disease was introduced. The advantages of this vaccine are that it is easily administered, has no unpleasant after-effects, has a good margin of safety and affords a high degree of protection. All people under the age of 40 years are eligible for vaccination, and I cannot too strongly urge that as many as possible of the community should make a special effort to seek the protection afforded by vaccination. Already there are signs in the country as a whole that poliomyelitis is being effectively controlled by the use of polio vaccines, and bearing in mind the crippling effects that this disease can inflict, this is very encouraging.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified. The staff of the Health Department continue to impress upon food handlers the importance of cleanliness and personal hygiene.

Tuberculosis is another infectious disease on which comment can be made. No deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the past year in the Borough and it is a source of satisfaction that the trend of decreasing mortality from this disease has been taking place particularly during recent years. There has not, however, been such a dramatic decrease in the incidence of the disease—the number of new cases notified each year is still too high. Early detection and treatment of infectious cases of tuberculosis is the surest way

of reducing the number of new cases. The Mass Miniature Radiography Units play a very important part in the detection of these infectious cases and every use should be made of the facilities provided by them.

Once again I would like to thank Mr. Willans, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation throughout the year. Well deserved reference to the work done by the Public Health Inspectors is made by him in his section of the report. I am most grateful to the other members of the Public Health Department Staff for their loyalty and hard work during the year. I would also like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their sustained interest in the work of the Department and to the Chief Officers for their kind co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. CROWLEY

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

1 (a) Summary of Statistics.

1 (a)—(i) GENERAL

Area: 6,034 acres.

Population: 40,340 (R.G's Estimate 1962). (Census figures for 1961: 39,869).

Density of population, i.e. number of persons per acre: 6.6.

Number of inhabited houses: 12,350.

Rateable value, 1962: £778,776.

Sum produced by a penny rate: £3,140.

Mean Annual Temperature: 46.6°F.

Hours of Bright Sunshine, 1962: 1,619.12.

Total Rainfall, 1962: 28.00 inches.

1 (a)—(ii) BIRTHS

<i>Live Births (Registered):</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate ...	550	275	275
Illegitimate ...	35	20	15
	585		

Corrected Birthrate: 15.8.

Live Birthrate per 1,000 population: 14.5.

Live Birthrate for England and Wales: 18.0.

1 (a)—(iii) STILLBIRTHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate ...	9	4	5
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
	9		

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live births: 15.4.

Rate per 1,000 population 0.22.

Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales: 18.1.

1 (a)—(iv) DEATHS

Males: 262 Females: 422. Total: 684.

Standardised Death Rate: 10.7.

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population: 17 0.

Death Rate for England and Wales: 11.9.

1 (a)—(v) Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth Nil	
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total registered births 0.0	

1 (a)—(vi) INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year of age:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	11	1	10
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live
births: 20.5.

Rate for England and Wales: 21.6.

1 (a)—(vii) Total number of deaths from:—

	1961	1962
Measles (all ages)	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—
Cancer (all ages)	110	118

1. Causes of death in children under one year.

	Under 24 hours.	1 day to 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 m'nths	3-6 m'nths	6-9 m'nths	9-12 m'nths	TOTAL
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Other defined and ill de- fined diseases	3	2	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	7
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All other acci- dents ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	5	2	1	1	—	9	1	1	1	—	12

2. Deaths from Lung Cancer during the past ten years.

Year.		20—34 years.		35—44 years.		45—64 years.		65—74 years.		75 years and over		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1953	...	—	—	2	—	3	1	5	—	3	—	13	1
1954	...	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	1	6	—	19	1
1955	...	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	1	4	—	11	1
1956	...	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	3	1	—	16	6
1957	...	—	—	1	1	9	3	6	—	4	—	20	4
1958	...	—	—	1	—	2	—	9	2	4	4	16	6
1959	...	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	5	3	1	20	6
1960	...	—	—	—	—	8	3	4	3	5	2	17	8
1961	...	1	—	—	—	9	4	9	1	4	1	23	6
1962	...	—	—	—	—	10	1	5	1	5	2	20	4
		1	—	7	1	72	15	56	17	39	10	175	43

3. Table showing Summary of Causes of Death during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

No.	Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm Stomach ...	7	6	13
11.	Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	20	4	24
12.	Malignant Neoplasm Breast	—	10	10
13.	Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	28	41	69
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	3	3	6
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	29	91	120
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	64	70	134
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	8	9
20.	Other Heart Disease	28	68	96
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	17	26	43
22.	Influenza	—	2	2
23.	Pneumonia	14	27	41
24.	Bronchitis	11	17	28
25.	Other Diseases of respiratory system ...	1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	2	5
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	2	4	6
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	16	29	45
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	4
34.	All other accidents	6	5	11
35.	Suicide	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		262	422	684

4. Table showing the average number of deaths at several ages for consecutive periods of five years.

	1906 to 1910	1911 to 1915	1916 to 1920	1921 to 1925	1926 to 1930	1931 to 1935	1936 to 1940	1941 to 1945	1946 to 1950	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962
Deaths at under 1 year	46	40	36	23	22	18	17	21	22	10	11	15	12
„ 1 and under 2	23	16	{ 6	3	5	3	4	3	1	1	1	—	1
„ 2 „ „ 5			{ 9	5	5	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
„ 5 „ „ 15	10	16	15	6	7	5	4	5	3	2	1	3	—
„ 15 „ „ 25	14	12	21	10	10	7	7	4	3	3	3	1	5
„ 25 „ „ 45	141	145	{ 47	36	37	30	30	25	20	15	17	10	8
„ 45 „ „ 65			{ 107	104	118	119	115	107	101	93	99	95	95
„ 65 and upwards	205	234	245	276	307	342	368	420	470	473	554	554	562

5. Table showing number of deaths from certain causes.

Five-yearly Period	Cancer	Tuberculosis		Infectious Diseases	Violence	Influenza
		Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary			
1901-1905	226	167	61	104	45	67
1906-1910	251	154	48	90	35	87
1911-1915	260	133	46	110	49	60
1916-1920	310	150	62	59	50	178
1921-1925	328	111	32	27	65	64
1926-1930	384	106	21	30	59	91
1931-1935	383	65	20	15	57	52
1936-1940	417	60	14	21	81	55
1941-1945	502	66	16	13	65	61
1946-1950	496	44	9	9	52	25
1951-1955	500	18	2	7	116	40
1956-1960	546	14	1	7	147	34
1961	110	3	—	—	34	1
1962	118	—	—	—	18	2

Table 6. Ages, etc., of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Disease	Total Cases (all ages)	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age Unknown	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	2	—	—	—	—	9	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	11	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	50	—	8	11	10	6	9	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis:															
Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis:															
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid B ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:															
Pulmonary ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	5	—
Central Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	96	—	11	13	11	8	16	13	5	5	8	6	—	15	—

Table 7. Seasonal Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	11
Measles ...	9	14	5	—	—	2	14	—	6	—	—	—	50
Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis :													
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis :													
Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	7
Cent. Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	11	16	9	—	5	12	17	5	8	9	2	2	96

Table 8. Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65... ..	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Over 65 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	5	2	—	2	3	1	—	—

Table 9. Tuberculosis Register.

	FIRST QUARTER			SECOND QUARTER			THIRD QUARTER			FOURTH QUARTER		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis:</i>												
Number of cases on register ...	113	96	209	112	98	210	111	100	211	111	101	212
New notifications ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added to register (Inward Transfers) ...	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	1	1	1	1	2
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cases remaining on Register ...	112	98	210	111	100	211	111	101	212	213	103	216
<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:</i>												
Number of cases on register ...	12	14	26	11	15	26	11	15	26	11	15	26
New notifications ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added to register (Inward Transfers) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases remaining on Register ...	11	15	26	11	15	26	11	15	26	11	16	27

Table 10. Tuberculosis—Summary of Cases.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
	MALE		FEMALE		
Cases on Register at beginning of year ...	113	12	96	14	235
Cases added ...	7	—	9	2	18
Cases removed ...	7	1	2	—	10
Cases remaining	112	11	103	16	243

Table 11. Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Tuberculosis during the past 25 years.

YEAR	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL DEATHS	RATE PER THOUSAND		TOTAL
	No. of cases notified	Deaths	No. of cases notified	Deaths		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1962	7	—	2	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
*1961	15	3	2	—	3	0.08	0.00	0.08
1960	11	2	3	—	2	0.05	0.00	0.05
1959	13	—	1	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
*1958	20	2	3	—	2	0.05	0.00	0.05
1957	8	4	4	—	4	0.10	0.00	0.10
1956	21	6	5	1	7	0.15	0.03	0.18
*1955	21	3	2	—	3	0.08	0.00	0.08
1954	8	2	6	—	2	0.05	0.00	0.05
1953	17	3	2	1	4	0.08	0.03	0.11
*1952	24	5	8	1	6	0.13	0.03	0.16
1951	17	5	7	1	6	0.13	0.03	0.16
1950	18	9	4	—	9	0.23	0.00	0.23
1949	27	7	4	—	7	0.18	0.00	0.18
1948	30	9	5	—	9	0.23	0.00	0.23
1947	37	10	3	3	13	0.26	0.08	0.34
1946	27	7	3	1	8	0.19	0.03	0.22
1945	22	16	11	1	17	0.45	0.03	0.48
1944	25	11	5	3	14	0.31	0.08	0.39
1943	17	10	7	2	12	0.27	0.06	0.33
1942	25	13	12	5	18	0.35	0.13	0.48
1941	35	12	11	2	14	0.32	0.05	0.37
1940	22	14	6	—	14	0.37	0.00	0.37
1939	23	10	10	3	13	0.28	0.08	0.36
1938	20	11	8	3	14	0.30	0.08	0.38

* Denotes year Mass Radiography Unit visited the town.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table gives details of the number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough during 1962:—

Year of Birth.	DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (Singly or in combination).		WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION (Singly or in combination)
	Primary.	Reinforcing.	Primary.
1962 ...	234	—	229
1961 ...	288	22	283
1960 ...	15	97	14
1959 ...	12	26	10
1958 ...	9	17	5
1953-1957	18	168	5
1948-1952	8	4	3
TOTAL	584	334	549

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following are the poliomyelitis vaccination figures for 1962 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year	2 Injections (Salk)	3rd Dose (Salk and Oral)	4th Dose (Salk and Oral)	3 Orals (Complete Course)
1962 ...	1	1	—	56
1961 ...	12	152	—	197
1957-1960	97	347	—	81
1943-1956	13	297	261	108
1933-1942	22	315	—	132
Others ...	38	643	—	133

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table shows the smallpox vaccination figures for 1962.

Age at date of vaccination.	Number Vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.
Under 1 year	423	—
1 year	82	—
2 to 4 years	68	16
5 to 14 years	105	109
15 or over	104	381
TOTAL	782	506

NURSING HOMES

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for:		
		Maternity	Others	Total
(a) Homes first registered during year ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year ...	—	—	—	—
(c) Homes on the register at the end of the year	18	2	236	238
(d) Homes exempt from registration at the end of year ...	—	—	—	—

Visits of inspection to the nursing homes during the year numbered 19.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH provided by the Kent County Council

Ambulance Facilities

All requests for ambulance transport and enquiries relating to ambulance service matters are dealt with by the Kent County Council Ambulance Service from their station at 86a Speldhurst Road, Southborough (Tel. No. 23222).

Domestic Help

Requests for domestic help, etc., are dealt with by the Area Organiser, 39 Grove Hill Road.

Nursing in the Home and Domiciliary Midwifery

This work is carried out by District Nurses and Midwives employed by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The following table gives details of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES	SESSIONS.	
	Days	Times
<i>Child Welfare Centres:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Tuesday and Thursday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Congregational Church Hall, Rusthall.	Wednesday	2 p.m.
St. Luke's Church Hall, 36 Silverdale Road.	Wednesday	2 p.m.
<i>Mothercraft, Exercise and Relaxation Classes:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Every Friday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
<i>Diphtheria Immunisation & Vaccination Clinic:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Monday	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
<i>School Health Service:—</i> <i>Minor Ailment Clinic:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Wednesday	9 a.m.—12 noon
<i>*Ophthalmic Clinic:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Monday	9 a.m.
<i>*Orthopaedic Clinic:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road	1st Tuesday in month	9 a.m.
<i>*Speech Therapy Clinic:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday	All day, com- mencing 9 a.m.
<i>*Dental Clinic:—</i> 9-10 Calverley Terrace, Crescent Road.	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m.

*By appointment only

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Clinics.	Days.	Times.
Chest Clinic :— Out-Patient Department, Kent & Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.	Friday	9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (for children only). 10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Clinic for treatment of Venereal Diseases :— Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells	Wednesday (Females) Wednesday (Males)	2.0 to 4.0 p.m. 4.0 to 6.0 p.m.

Five hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Regional Hospital Board provide service for the town. These are:—

Pembury Hospital, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.

The Homoeopathic Hospital, Church Road, Tunbridge Wells.

The Kent and Sussex Hospital, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.

The Tunbridge Wells and District Maternity Home, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.

The Tunbridge Wells and District Isolation Hospital, Benhall Mill Road, Tunbridge Wells.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (as amended)

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention)

During the year it was necessary to take action under Section 47 in one case and the person was removed by an emergency order to hospital.

Laboratory Service

Public Health bacteriology for the Borough is carried out either by the Laboratory at the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, or by the Public Health Laboratory, under the directorship of Dr. A. L. Furniss, at the Laboratory, Preston Hall, Aylesford, near Maidstone.

Staff Medical Examinations

During the year the following medical examinations for superannuation purposes were carried out:—

Tunbridge Wells Borough	...	19
Other authorities	... ..	6

International Certificate of Vaccination

Two thousand seven hundred and thirteen certificates requiring the signature of the doctor authenticated were dealt with during the year.

GENERAL AND SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The practice of a good standard of Public Health is a national asset and as such it is the concern of all to see that it is maintained. That the public are becoming increasingly aware of this fact is reflected in the number of people who seek advice, or who complain about various matters, not with retribution in mind, but so that the complaint may be investigated and the necessary steps taken to prevent a recurrence.

During the year under review the Department was able to demonstrate pictorially, by way of an exhibition in the Public Library Display Case, presented by N.A.L.G.O., some of the work undertaken. This was well received by the public and further displays will be undertaken as an additional means of health education.

In giving the following details of the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year, 1962, I would like to record my appreciation of the many discussions we have had over the Department's problems.

My thanks are also due to the District Inspectors for all their efforts and the clerical staff for valued assistance.

K. W. WILLANS,

Chief Public Health Inspector

The following table gives a general summary of the visits and work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1962.

Visits to Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,770
„ „ Houses under the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436
„ „ Houses under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	506
„ „ Houses under the Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Houses <i>re</i> Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
„ „ Houses prior to rehousing tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
„ „ Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ „ Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Visits to Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ „ Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ „ Water Courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Workplaces/Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits under Clean Air Act—atmospheric pollution station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
—boiler plant inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
—smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
—other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
—interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ Factories Acts—mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
—non-mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
—other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
—outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits <i>re</i> Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
„ „ Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661
„ „ Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
„ „ Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
„ „ Refuse Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
„ „ Rodent Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ „ Sewage Disposal Plants and Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
„ „ Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
„ „ Vermin Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	827
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Samples taken—Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
—Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
—Milk and Milk Containers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
—Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
—Other Milk Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Water Supply

The water supply to premises in Tunbridge Wells is drawn from two sources, one at Pembury and the other at Saints' Hill, Fordcombe, and again the supply was satisfactory both in quantity and quality throughout the year. The water from Pembury is spring water augmented from bore wells, and the water from Saints' Hill is solely from borewells.

Water from Tangiers Waterworks goes into supply outside the Borough. It is implemented by water drawn from Pembury when necessary.

New water mains were laid to serve the new private housing development on the Home Farm Estate and at Knightsbridge Close. The replacement of old water mains was carried out in Lonsdale Gardens, Clanricarde Road, Clanricarde Gardens, Clarence Road, Vale Avenue, Ferndale and Molyneux Park.

Regular samples are taken of all sources of mains supply together with samples from the Chalybeate Spring on the Pantiles and all proved satisfactory.

During the year steps were taken to improve private supplies which are not served by public water mains.

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN OF DRINKING WATER

Bacteriological					Satisfactory.	Not up to standard.
1. CORPORATION SUPPLY						
(a)	Pembury Waterworks (treated)	...	...	...	10	0
(b)	Saints' Hill Waterworks (treated)	...	...	...	8	0
(c)	Tangiers Waterworks (treated)	...	...	...	8	0
2. PRIVATE SUPPLIES						
	Untreated Water	...	...	...	3	5
3. PANTILES CHALYBEATE SPRING						
	Untreated Water	...	...	...	15	0
Chemical					Pembury Mixed	Saints' Hill Treated.
					Treated.	
	Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.01	0.14
	Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.06	0.04
	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	...	...	0.10	0.25
	Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	4.18	0.22
	Chlorine (in chlorides)	...	...	...	28.0	29.5
	Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	46.2	48.7
	Total solid matter at 180°C.	...	...	...	215.0	460.0
	Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	42.5	118.8
	Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	—	—
	Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	42.4	66.3
	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	12.1	30.8
	Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.04	0.02
	Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	6.9	6.8
	Iron	...	...	...	0.125	1.42

A chemical analysis of two samples from a private supply indicated that the heavy iron content was due to the acidity of the water and the information was passed on to the owner for his attention.

Public Swimming Bath

During the year alterations were made to the Monson Road Swimming Bath including the installation of a new filtration unit to give $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours turnover instead of the previous one of four hours and a new chemical injection plant to give a finer control over the pH value. Greater fuel economy will, no doubt, be achieved by two oil fired boilers.

The popularity of the swimming bath continues to increase and apart from the general public and swimming clubs, it is well used by school children, notably, from the primary schools. A special weekly session is held for spastic children and for members of the Polio Fellowship and the improvements to the bath have included better means of access for the benefit for these bathers.

All bacteriological and chemical samples proved satisfactory.

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

					Satisfactory.	Not up to standard.
1. Corporation Swimming Bath						
Bacteriological Samples	...	...	...	14		0
Chemical Samples	...	...	...	1		0
2. Private Swimming Bath						
Bacteriological Samples	...	...	...	1		0

Sewage and Refuse Disposal

Two modern sewage works serve the town and arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are generally adequate. New sewers were laid during the year to serve new housing estates, and a complete renovation of the sewage disposal plant of the Isolation Hospital was carried out. There are, however, still

a number of premises in the more rural part of the Borough having cesspool or septic tank drainage. Cesspools are emptied by the Cleansing Department eight times a year, free of charge.

Refuse disposal is carried out by the Cleansing Department under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor.

There are approximately 18,500 bins in use in the Borough and the refuse handled from all sources was in the region of 12,431 tons.

HOUSING

Clearance of Unfit Houses in Areas

During the year under review the following Clearance Areas were declared by the Council:—

	No. of Houses	Occupants
North Street and District Clearance Area No. 3	34	88
Tunnel Road Clearance Area	7	16
John Street Clearance Area	11	26

Towards the end of the year the purchase by agreement had begun in respect of the North Street and District Clearance Area No. 3 and the Tunnel Road Clearance Order made by the Council in May was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in November.

As it was not possible to purchase John Street Clearance Area by agreement, a Compulsory Purchase Order was made in October against which objections were received and a Public Inquiry is to be held in January 1963.

On the completion of rehousing of the tenants three properties in the Albert Street Clearance Area and four properties in the Kensington Street Clearance Area were demolished by the owners.

Individual Unfit Houses

Nineteen houses were reported to the Health Committee as being unfit and not capable of repair at reasonable expense.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of eleven houses and undertakings not to use for human habitation were received in respect of four houses. At the turn of the year action was still pending in respect of four properties.

Part Dwellings

Closing Orders were made in respect of three basements and action was started in respect of three other premises.

As in previous years the cost of removal including the transfer of gas and electric cookers from unfit premises was borne by the Council.

Underground Room Regulations

With reference to the model regulations concerning underground rooms the Council decided that the making of the regulations should be deferred until the completion of the slum clearance programme but that, in the meantime, the unfitness of such rooms should be assessed under the general provisions of the Housing Act.

Rehousing

The following rehousing of tenants from unfit dwellings was effected during the year:—

	No. of dwellings
From Basements	3
From Individual Unfit Houses	7
From Clearance Areas	60
	—
	70
	==

Five other families found their own accommodation.

Disrepair of Houses

Informal letters were sent requiring repairs to 153 houses and during the year 145 properties were repaired. When the informal approach did not bring satisfactory results the following statutory action was taken:—

(a) Houses capable of repair at reasonable expense

Seven notices were served under the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957. One house was made fit by the owner and action was still pending at the end of the year in respect of six. Failing action by the owner, the Corporation did the work in default in respect of one property to comply with a notice served in 1961.

(b) Public Health Act, 1936

Forty-five notices were served requiring defects at dwelling houses to be remedied. Five notices were complied with by the owners during the year and twenty-five by the Local Authority.

(c) Public Health Act, 1961

One notice served under the provisions of Section 17 was complied with by the owner.

Improvement Grants

The Council approved six applications for Discretionary Grants and grant aid amounted to £1,660.

The Department dealt with fifty-one applications for Standard Grants. Grants totalling £3,199 were paid during the year to thirty premises, five being to owners and twenty-five to owner/occupiers. Ninety-two visits were made to premises to discuss proposed works.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES**A.1. Houses Demolished**

<i>In Clearance Areas</i>	No. of Houses.	Persons Displaced.	Families Displaced.
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	7	173	60
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	—	10	4

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957				3	16	5
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health				5	2	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts				—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders				—	—	—
A.2. Number of Dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed						
				1	—	—
B. Unfit Houses closed						
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957				—	6	1
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957				—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957...				3	6	3
C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied				By Local Authority.		
				By owner.		
(11) After informal action by Local Authority				145	—	—
(12) After formal notice under						
(a) Public Health Acts				5	25	
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957				1	1	
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957				—	—	—
D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)				No. of Houses.	No. of separate Dwellings	
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation						
(a) Under Section 48				—	—	
(b) Under Section 17 (2)				—	—	
(c) Under Section 46				—	—	
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53				—	—	
E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement				No. of Houses.	No. of Occupants	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased in the year				—	—	

Rent Act, 1957.

The following table summarises the work of the Department under this Act.

RENT ACT, 1957**FIRST SCHEDULE.****Part I—Applications for Certificate of Disrepair.**

1. Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	3
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	0
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	1
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	2
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	1
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	0
6. Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	1
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	0
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	...	...	0
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	1

Caravans

One temporary licence for a period of one year was issued under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and routine inspections revealed that the conditions imposed were being complied with.

In one instance it was necessary to use statutory powers to remove a caravan which was unfit for habitation from land in the ownership of the Corporation.

FOOD AND DRUGS

During the year the routine testing of milk to determine fat and solids-not-fat by the Gerber method was continued. Sixty-five samples were examined, fifty-five of which satisfied statutory standards.

Of the ten failures seven were in respect of unsatisfactory

milk production at a farm and following the submission of further samples to the Public Analyst warning letters were sent to the farmer concerned and certain other unsatisfactory features in production were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Milk Marketing Board.

Two samples of milk taken at a café were deficient in fat which was thought to be due to inadequate mixing and further samples taken of the milk as delivered to the café by the dairy were satisfactory.

The remaining unsatisfactory sample was farm bottled milk which was only slightly below the required standard and further samples showed improved quality.

A total of eighty-two samples of all foods of which ten were purchased formally and seventy-two informally, were submitted to the Public Analyst.

Adverse reports were received in respect of eighteen samples of which twelve involved compositional quality whilst the remaining six concerned food complaints. In all forty-seven food complaints were received.

Eighteen warning letters were sent and in the remaining cases no further action was considered necessary due to lack of evidence.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1962 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Nature of Sample	Examined			Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almond Flavouring ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almond Marzipan ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
Anchovy Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausages ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Cough Linctus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread ...	—	3	3	—	3	3
Castor Sugar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheddar Cheese ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Straws ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Meat Paste ...	—	2	2	—	—	—

Nature of Sample	Examined			Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Children's Aspirin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chipolata Pork Sausages	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chocolate Caramels ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Swiss Roll ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Compound Syrup of Glycerin, Lemon, Honey and Ipecac ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cranberry Jelly ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream—Dairy ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Single ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sterilized ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dairy Ice-cream ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Devon Gateau ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Egg, Cheese and Bacon Pie ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Cake ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Salad ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gees Linctus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Influenza and Cold Mix- ture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Welsh Rarebit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lancashire Hot Pot ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lobster Spread ...	1	1	2	—	1	1
Marzipan Almond Icing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	7	1	8	4	1	5
Mincemeat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mushroom Ketchup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nerve Tonic Syrup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickle ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Luncheon Meat...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausages ...	1	8	9	1	3	4
Pork Sausage Meat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum and Cherry Tor- tems ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Seafood Dressing ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pud- ding ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
TOTAL ...	10	72	82	6	12	18

Ice Cream

During the year the number of premises registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was as follows:—

Number of manufacturers of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ other premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	161
„ „ samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	39
The 39 bacteriological samples were graded as follows: Grade 1					24
Grade 2					5
Grade 3					4
Grade 4					6

Milk Supply

Licences in force at the end of the year:—

Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers' Licences: Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ registered distributors in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ „ shops (not dairies) selling bottled milks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

Milk and Dairies Regulations

Eight samples of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk passed the Biological Test for the absence of Tubercle and Brucella Abortus.

Of the seventy-six Pasteurised Milk samples which include school milk and cartoned milk from a street vending machine, one sample failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test and two Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) samples of milk failed the Phosphatase Test. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

On two occasions during the year under review it was found necessary to institute proceedings against a firm of dairymen for the sale of milk in dirty bottles.

Although the dairy industry is obliged to see that milk is put into clean bottles, the problem of ensuring this is made more difficult by the mis-use of this handy receptacle by the general public. Consumers should realise that having used the milk they should rinse and return the empty bottles to the dairyman and not use them as containers for hair lotion, paraffin, creosote, etc.

Milk Sampling.

<i>Heat Treated Milks</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test.</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>	
	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>
Pasteurised	35	1	36	0
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	39	0	38	2
		(1 void)		

<i>Raw Milks</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test.</i>		<i>Biological Test.</i>	
	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>
	24	0	8	0

Milk Receptacles

Thirteen samples of grouped bottles were taken from bottle washing plants in the Borough and the average mean bottle count was satisfactory in twelve cases.

Churn Rinsings

Churn rinsing for bacteriological examination was started during the year and of the eight rinsings submitted six were unsatisfactory and two results were void.

FOOD HYGIENE

One thousand and seventy visits were made to food premises including the temporary catering arrangements for the large outdoor events.

During the year successful legal proceedings were taken under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, for:—

- (a) unsatisfactory premises;
- (b) for exposing food to the risk of contamination, smoking whilst handling open food and obstruction.

On one occasion the exposure of food to the risk of contamination was dealt with by a warning letter.

A warning letter was also sent to a bakery employee found smoking when handling open food.

Food found to be unfit for human consumption in retail and wholesale food premises totalled 2 tons 4 cwts. 0 qtrs. 4 lbs., and, as in previous years, was disposed of at the Corporation Tip.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Number of Food Premises in the Borough 471

<i>Type of Business</i>							<i>Number</i>
Bakehouses and bakers' shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Butchers' shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cafés, Restaurants, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dairies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fish shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Greengrocers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Grocers and mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Hotels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ice-Cream factory... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Market (covered) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursing and Old Peoples Homes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
School and other Canteens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Slaughterhouses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet and Cake Shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Wholesale Meat Depots ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Food Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The nature of the business has been classified according to the principal trade as two or more trades are often carried on from the same premises.

Registered Food Premises.

Number of food premises (included above) registered under:

<i>(i) Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16:</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Visits</i>
(a) Fish fryers	7	17
(b) Manufacturers of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	32	129
(c) Manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream	164	81

<i>ii) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:</i>					<i>Number</i>	<i>Visits</i>
(a)	Dairies...	...	...	...	4	92
(b)	Registered Distributors	...	...		48	—
(c)	Premises (other than dairies) used by Registered Distributors for the sale of milk	...	...	...	52	26

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

All the slaughtering carried out in the Borough was performed at Beechwood Farm Slaughterhouse and as in previous years a one hundred per cent meat inspection was attained.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1955	1,023	293	843	2,080	4,818	9,057
1956	1,431	226	1,090	2,835	3,292	8,874
1957	1,562	308	1,169	2,217	4,181	9,437
1958	1,226	324	908	3,471	5,279	11,208
1959	926	131	769	8,779	8,389	18,994
1960	1,257	89	1,020	8,800	7,513	18,679
1961	1,398	59	637	9,896	7,441	19,431
1962	1,240	349	402	4,787	5,690	12,468

Beechwood Farm Slaughterhouse is a Deadweight Certification Centre for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the year a total of 1,971 pigs were graded producing £70 3s. 6d. in fees.

**TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND FOUND UNFIT
IN WHOLE OR PART**

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	1,240	349	402	4,787	5,690	—
Number inspected	1,240	349	402	4,787	5,690	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—</i>						
Whole carcasses found unfit	—	1	3	1	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was found unfit	157	75	10	137	543	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	12.63%	21.78%	3.23%	2.88%	9.58%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>						
Whole carcasses found unfit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was found unfit	—	—	—	—	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	.32%	—
<i>Cysticercosis :—</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was found unfit	8	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally unfit	—	—	—	—	—	—

In two instances of *Cysticercus Bovis* infestation, attempts were made to pin-point the source but were unsuccessful.

Food found to be unfit for human consumption in the slaughterhouse in the Borough amounted to 3 tons 1 cwt. 2 qtrs. 23 lbs, and this total included 2 cwts. 0 qtrs. 3 lbs. tubercular weight.

Unsound meat is coloured with vegetable dye and converted into commercial by-products.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Eight applications for renewal of licences to slaughter animals were made and licences were issued. One new application was received and a licence was granted.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Ten visits were made to premises under this Order during the year.

Every opportunity is taken to impress plant operators with the necessity to properly cook their waste food as a preventative measure against the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Three visits were made to agricultural units during the year and in each a reasonable standard of sanitary accommodation was found to exist for the farm workers.

Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year twenty smoke observations were made and any matters arising were dealt with without the necessity for reference to the Health Committee.

Three letters were sent about smoke nuisance and one concerning fumes and exhaust smoke from a coal lorry. The necessary remedial action was taken in each case.

Complaints were received from residents in the immediate vicinity of the Electricity Generating Station and following a report to the Health Committee representations were made both to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Electricity Generating Board. Towards the end of the year grit arresting plant was installed. At the turn of the year fresh complaints were being received and further investigations were being carried out by the department.

The following table shows the monthly assessment for deposited matter and sulphur present in the atmosphere:—

Woodbury Park Site								
Month			Deposited Matter (Tons per sq. mile)			Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm.		
			1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
January	...	...	7.52	9.99	13.57	0.96	0.75	0.76
February	...	...	8.60	9.15	15.17	0.72	0.70	0.85
March	...	...	10.45	7.66	11.57	0.72	0.75	0.66
April	...	...	7.77	8.20	10.44	0.59	0.38	0.69
May	...	...	11.37	9.69	8.49	0.41	0.41	0.41
June	...	...	6.38	6.53	8.33	0.29	0.24	0.23
July	...	...	7.29	9.73	5.90	0.14	0.14	0.26
August	...	...	4.69	7.48	7.63	0.22	0.19	0.14
September	...	...	8.29	9.65	—	0.32	0.18	0.23
October	...	...	9.08	11.34	6.90	0.35	0.39	0.47
November	...	...	10.29	9.99	7.68	0.47	0.60	0.78
December	...	...	8.31	17.33	10.38	0.73	0.72	0.86
AVERAGE	...	...	8.34	9.73	9.64	0.49	0.45	0.53

Notification of Intention to Install New Boiler Plant

Twenty-six notifications were received under Section 3 of the Act and in each case smokeless fuels were to be used.

Pest Control

(i) RODENT CONTROL

The following table shows the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, for which one Rodent Operator is employed on rodent and other pest control:—

1. Surface Treatments				Type of Property		
				Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Business Premises
Number of properties in district				39	12,422	2,569
Number of properties inspected as a result of:						
(a)	Notification	...	...	10	190	45
(b)	Survey under the Act	...	...	10	380	45
Number of properties found to be infested by:						
(a)	Rats	Major infestation	...	3	4	3
		Minor infestation	...	7	135	23
(b)	Mice	Major infestation	...	—	—	—
		Minor infestation	...	—	35	16

1. Surface Treatment	Type of Property		
	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Business Premises
Number of infested properties treated by Rodent Operator	10	174	42
Number of infested properties treated by occupier	—	4	1
Total treatments carried out by Rodent Operator including re-treatments ...	16	190	40
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:			
(a) Treatment	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work	—	—	—

2. Sewer Treatment

Number of manholes poison-baited—1st treatment	172
Number of manholes poison-baited—2nd treatment	115

(ii) OTHER PESTS

Disinfestation treatment was carried out at thirty premises including ten for bugs and fleas and twelve for cockroaches.

Due to the inclement summer only thirteen reports of wasps nests were received. It was also found necessary to increase the charge to 10s. per hour for this service.

Other nuisances such as foxes, badgers and squirrels are not treated by the Corporation but advice is given where possible. Infestations of rabbits are reported to the County Pests Officer at Maidstone.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Sixteen visits were made to pet shops during the year for the purpose of inspections. Eight pet shop licences were renewed and two new applications were granted.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

Twenty-seven visits were made to premises selling heating appliances during the year to ensure that they were adequately guarded.

A firm of auctioneers kindly display in their auction

rooms a notice drawing the attention of dealers of second-hand heating appliances to the need for compliance with the above legislation. It is hoped that this publicity together with visits to second-hand dealers' premises will help to reduce the number of home accidents caused by unsatisfactory heating appliances.

Factories Act, 1937 to 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	50	50	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority... ..	198	88	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	47	11	—	—
TOTAL	295	149	10	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	10	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	11	1	—	—	—

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133. (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—

WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR, 1962

The Municipal Meteorological Station is an official Auxiliary Station reporting daily a summary of the readings to the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry. Instrument readings are taken daily at 9.0 a.m. G.M.T. and 6.0 p.m. clock-time and a note of weather changes, particularly of rain, snow, hail, thunderstorms, gales, etc., is made throughout the day.

With the exception of the sunshine recorder which is mounted on the roof of Reliance House, Mount Ephraim, by courtesy of The Reliance Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., the recording instruments are situated in an enclosure in the Calverley Grounds. The standard Fortin barometer is housed in the Town Hall.

The annual inspection of the station was made by an official of the Air Ministry on the 13th September.

The meteorological observations have been carried out on a rota system by members of the Health Department, Mr. D. A. Barmby, Mr. T. Ellison and Mr. R. G. Hull.

Sunshine

December broke the record for sunshine for this month—the number of hours recorded was 102 which exceeded the previous highest total, occurring in December, 1961, by 21 hours. The average number of hours sunshine for December was 49.

On the other hand it was the least sunny November on record—there being only 26 hours sunshine.

The total number of hours of sunshine for the year was 1,619 which is six hours higher than the yearly average. The number of sunless days amounted to 76 which is above average.

June was again the sunniest month with 285 hours and included the sunniest day of the year.

Precipitation

The rainfall for the year was 28.0 inches, the average being 30.58 inches, and rain fell on 151 days.

January, September, November and December were the wettest months, February and June the driest with rainfall well below average.

The rainfall in June amounted to 0.22 inches and this was the lowest for June since 1925. Rain fell on only four days in the month.

A total of 1.23 inches of rain fell on the 3rd November which was the wettest day of the year.

Sleet or snow fell on 24 days and hail on three days.

A period of "absolute drought" (i.e. more than 14 consecutive days without 0.01 inches of rain on any one day) occurred from 6th to 23rd October and this was the driest spell of the year. Other dry spells of 12 days occurred in February and November/December.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 46.6°F which was the lowest for the past seventy-two years.

With the exception of January and October, each month showed a mean temperature below the average for the corresponding month and the mean March temperature of 35.6°F was the lowest on record for the month of March.

The highest shade temperature was 79°F recorded on the 1st September and the lowest temperature was 11°F which occurred on the 1st January.

The last air frost of the Spring was recorded on 3rd June, and the last ground frost on 2nd June which was the only frost recorded in June since 1930. The first air frost in the Autumn occurred on the 27th October and the first ground frost on 18th September. Ground frosts numbered 113 and air frosts 101 during the year.

The night of the 20th August proved to be the hottest of the year when the temperature did not fall below 60°F.

Other Observations

Gale force winds were noted on seven days of the year, four of these days being in August and September.

Fog, that is when visibility is 440 yards or less, occurred on 21 days.

Thunder was heard on eight days of the year.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1962.

Month.	Sunshine.			Rainfall.		Mean Temperature. In shade 4 feet above ground.		Temperature Underground.			
	1962.		48 year average.	1962.	82 year average.	1962.	72 year average.	One Foot.		Four Feet.	
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Inches.	Inches.	°F.	°F.	1962.	°F.	1962.	°F.
January ...	65	48	54 0	4.25	2.84	38.6	38.1	38.1	40.9	42.9	
February ...	67	42	70 54	0.61	2.27	38.1	38.8	38.8	41.9	41.9	
March ...	131	0	124 48	1.84	2.17	35.6	42.2	37.9	40.7	42.8	
April ...	139	24	156 48	2.04	1.92	45.5	46.8	46.4	44.9	46.8	
May ...	159	36	210 42	2.53	1.95	48.9	53.0	52.6	50.9	51.7	
June ...	284	42	221 54	0.22	1.93	55.6	58.1	61.1	56.7	57.0	
July ...	154	36	207 24	2.14	2.31	58.7	61.5	62.7	60.3	60.5	
August ...	197	30	192 42	1.98	2.48	58.3	61.1	62.2	61.1	61.6	
September ...	146	36	150 48	3.39	2.33	54.2	57.2	57.8	59.4	60.2	
October ...	143	42	112 12	1.79	3.48	50.4	50.3	51.8	55.0	55.9	
November ...	26	18	62 18	4.02	3.56	41.3	43.4	44.6	49.1	50.1	
December ...	102	18	49 0	3.19	3.34	34.4	39.7	37.1	43.3	45.5	
	1619	12	1613 30	28.00	30.58	46.6	49.2	49.3	50.4	51.4	